

**11th September**



**How did a Cold War Develop?**  
**Lesson 2: "Behind the Smiles."**



Learning objectives:

*As a result of today's learning...*



**All Learners:**

Will have **thought** about how Potsdam marked a shift in relations between the allies, **be aware** that media doesn't always show the whole story and **be able to list** what was agreed specifically about Germany at Potsdam.



**Most Learners:**

Will **understand** how Potsdam marked a shift in relations between the allies, **know** that media doesn't always show the whole story and **recount** what was agreed specifically about Germany at Potsdam.



**Some Learners:**

Will **be able to explain** how Potsdam marked a shift in relations between the allies, **discuss** that media doesn't always show the whole story and **explain** what was agreed specifically about Germany at Potsdam.



**Learning objectives:**  
***I know I will have made progress in my learning today if I can...***



Reflect and Connect:

What do you think the title of this chapter of study means in regards to the Grand Alliance?



# POST WAR EUROPE



The Soviet Union was occupying Central and Eastern Europe.

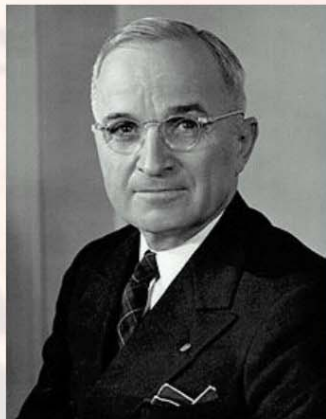
Germany was divided.

Yugoslavia and Albania although communist were not controlled by the USSR.

## POTSDAM - GERMANY JULY/AUG. 1945:



Churchill loses the general election whilst at the conference and is replaced by the new Labour Prime Minister - Clement Atlee.



FDR dies and is replaced by his Vice President Truman.



Stalin is at the height of his power and the only survivor of the Big Three.



Photo # USA C-1860 "Big Three" & Foreign Ministers at Potsdam, ca. July 1945

The media images of the conference hid the true sense of rising bitterness, suspicion and distrust.

2. Meanwhile what is to happen about Russia? I have always worked for friendship with Russia but, like you, I feel deep anxiety because of their mis-interpretation of the Yalta decisions, their attitude towards Poland, their overwhelming influence in the Balkans excepting Greece, the difficulties they make about Vienna, the combination of Russian power and the territories under their control or occupied, coupled with the Communist technique in so many other countries, and above all their power to maintain very large Armies in the field for a long time. What will be the position in a year or two, when the British and American Armies have melted and the French has not yet been formed on any major scale, when we may have a handful of divisions mostly French, and when Russia may choose to keep two or three hundred on active service?

Extract of a telegram from Churchill to Truman 12th May 1945.

CONCLUSIONS

31. We conclude that:-

- (a) If we are to embark on war with Russia, we must be prepared to be committed to a total war, which will be both long and costly.
- (b) Our numerical inferiority on land renders it extremely doubtful whether we could achieve a limited and quick success, even if the political appreciation considered that this would suffice to gain our political object.

(Signed) G. GRANTHAM  
G.S. THOMPSON  
W.L. DAWSON

Offices of the War Cabinet,  
S.W.1.  
22ND MAY, 1945.

Part of a report from British military leaders to Churchill regarding Operation Unthinkable - a surprise attack on the USSR in 1945.

**WATCH THE FOLLOWING VIDEO CLIP.**



Photo # USA C-1869 "Big Three" & Foreign Ministers at Potsdam, ca. July 1945

**Main**



Now using the sources that you have and the video clip as evidence complete the thought recording sheet.

Be prepared to share your thoughts...



## CHANGING ATTITUDES AT POTSDAM

What the media was not showing was the growing division between the Big Three of the Grand Alliance.

Truman was much more suspicious of Stalin and Soviet motives and actions than FDR had been.

The USA had also successfully tested the atomic bomb.



The Trinity Test - New Mexico July 1945.

This conference would be more about the changing and future relationship between the two emerging super powers rather than post war Europe.

Truman felt that with Germany defeated and with the atomic bomb, the west no longer needed Stalin and would look more unsympathetically on his demands.

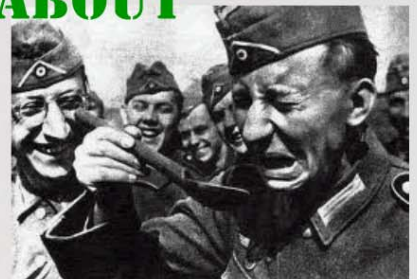
Stalin saw Truman's actions:

- a) the ending of economic support to the USSR once war was over,
  - b) the ending of desiring USSR support in the war against Japan
- as a return to the pre war attitude towards the communist east.

From now on relations between east and west would continue to worsen until they became implacable enemies.



**BUT WHAT ABOUT GERMANY?**





Germany was divided into 4 occupation zones as agreed at Yalta in February 1945.

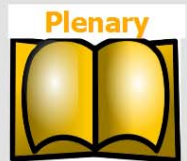
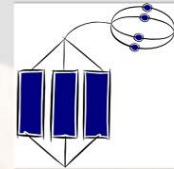
Berlin would also be divided into four occupation zones.

Germany would lose 25% of her territory as her border was shifted west to compensate Poland.

Nazi war criminals would be prosecuted.

Germany would be demilitarised and have her weapon manufacturing ability destroyed.

# **SPECULATE!!!**

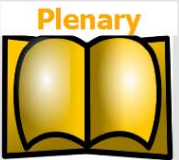


**Read through your notes on the Three War Time Conferences.  
Do this in silence for 5 minutes.**

**The focus of your thinking is "Who was a winner?" "Who got  
the most from the agreements?" Think about all three  
countries.**

**Be prepared to share your view on the**

**Spectacular  
Speculation  
Spectrum!**



**STALIN**

**Britain**

**USA**

**Front -  
winner**

**Middle -  
did alright.**

**Back -  
loser**

Homework



Plenary



## **PLENARY:**

Complete the 2 mark question on Yalta in your homework booklet.

Due next lesson.

